

**From:** Allnutt, David  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 25, 2014 6:20 PM  
**To:** Rochlin, Kevin; Sheldrake, Beth; Albright, Rick  
**Cc:** MacIntyre, Mark; Anderson-Carnahan, Linda  
**Subject:** FW: Paragraph responding to Tribes' Email.docx  
**Attachments:** paragraph responding to Tribes' Email.docx

**Categories:** Lepic 3-22 to 4-4

Is ECL ok with us sharing this with the RTOC and Violet in response to her inquiry last week?

If so, the second paragraph has a typo that I can't correct without a better sense of the facts. It currently reads "Because the Tribes opposed to the selected remedy, EPA agreed...." Did multiple tribes object, or should it read "Because the Shoshone Bannock Tribe is opposed...", or something else altogether?

---

R. David Allnutt, Director  
Office of Ecosystems, Tribal and Public Affairs  
U.S. EPA, Region 10  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, Mail Stop ETPA-202-1  
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140  
(206) 553-2581

---

Follow @EPAnorthwest on Twitter! <https://twitter.com/EPAnorthwest>

---

**From:** Rochlin, Kevin  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 25, 2014 8:02 AM  
**To:** Sheldrake, Beth; Albright, Rick; MacIntyre, Mark; Allnutt, David  
**Subject:** Paragraph responding to Tribes' Email.docx

Here is a response to use if questions come in from the Tribes' email on the remedy.

Kevin

The \$60 million interim remedy EPA selected in 2012 for the FMC site consists of placing two types of engineered cover systems over the soil contamination at the site; one is protective of gamma radiation, and the other preventing infiltration of rainwater and snow melt into the phosphorous contaminated site soil. In addition, groundwater at the site will be treated to remove contaminants. The remedy was selected using the process outlined in the CERCLA law, and is similar to site remedies used throughout the country. No alternatives were found during the site investigation which could safely excavate and treat site contamination. EPA is currently reviewing design documents for the cleanup and work is expected to begin this summer. Construction work is expected to take approximately 2 to 3 years to complete.

Because the Tribes opposed to the selected remedy, EPA agreed to fund and oversee an additional independent review of potential excavation and treatment technologies to determine whether there are any viable technologies not found during the site investigation.